



1989

## Bulletin of the University of Kentucky College of Law – 1989-1990

University of Kentucky College of Law

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COLLEGE OF LAW 1989-90

*College of Law*

*University of Kentucky*



# UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

## COLLEGE OF LAW

**Inquiries should be directed as follows:**

**For application forms and materials:**

Law Admissions Officer		College of Law
100 Funkhouser Building		University of Kentucky
University of Kentucky	or	Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0048
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0054		Telephone: 606-257-1678
Telephone: 606-257-3793		

**For Registration forms for LSAT/LSDas:**

LSAT/LSDas		Law Admissions Officer
Law School Admission Services		Address Above
P.O. Box 2000	or	
Newtown, PA 18940-0998		College of Law
		Address Above

**For information about the College and its curriculum and policies:**

Director of Admissions  
College of Law  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0048  
Telephone: 606-257-1678

**For Financial Aid Assistance:**

Student Financial Aid		Director of Admissions
128 Funkhouser Building		College of Law
University of Kentucky	or	University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0054		Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0048
Telephone: 606-257-3172		Telephone: 606-257-1678

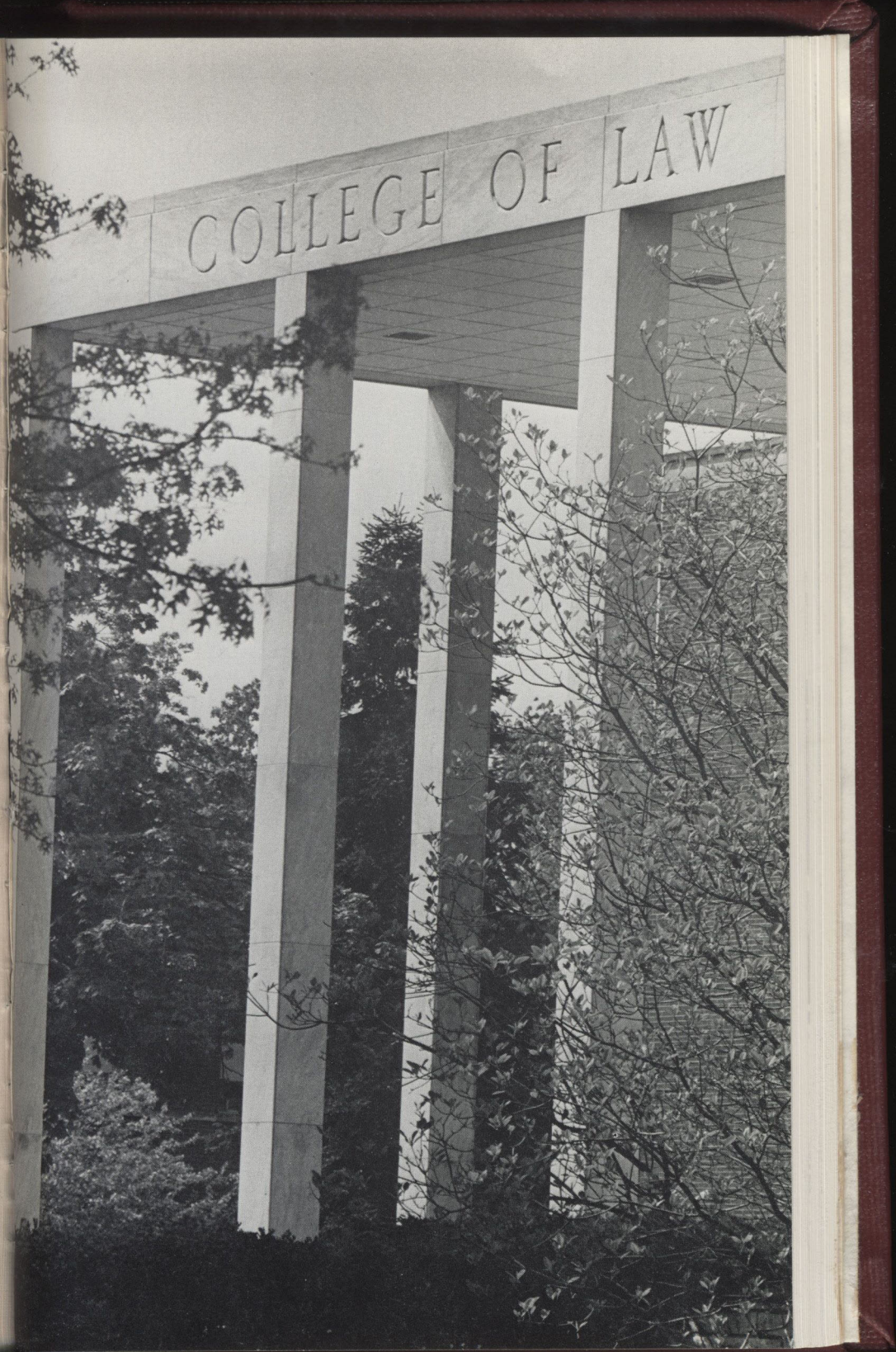
**For Housing:**

University Housing Office		Off-Campus Housing Information
125 Funkhouser		106C Student Center
University of Kentucky		University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0005		Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0027
Telephone: 606-257-1611		Telephone: 606-257-6598

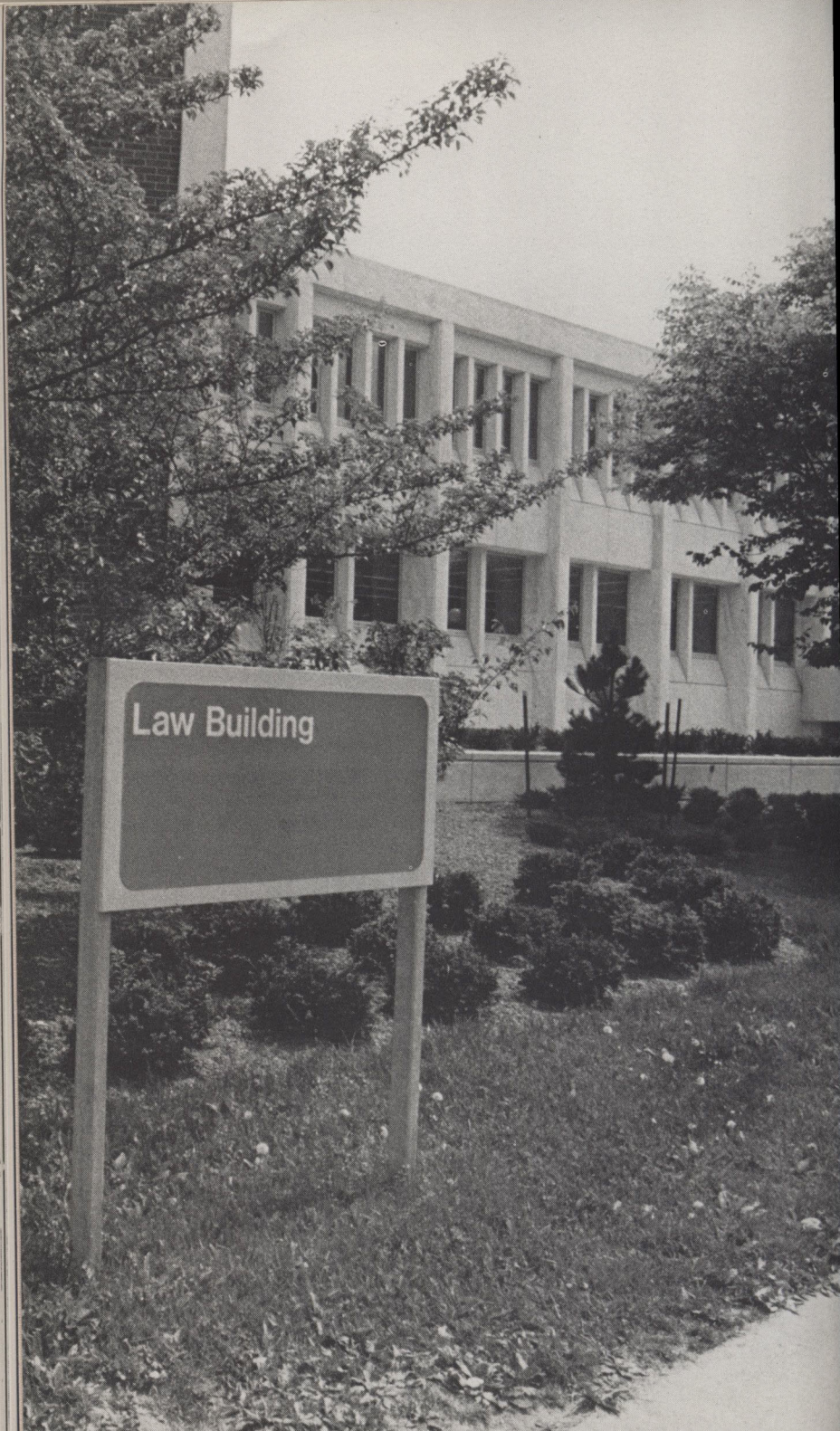
**August 1989 Issued for 1989-90.**

The information contained in this announcement is subject to change without notice. It is intended to serve as a general source of information about the College of Law for prospective students. It is in no way intended to state contractual terms. The College of Law reserves the right to modify at any time its rules and procedures with respect to admission, academic regulations, continuance in school, graduation requirements, or fees.









Law Building



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# THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Since its founding in 1908, the University of Kentucky College of Law's primary mission has been providing legal education to individuals so that they might render the highest quality of professional service to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the nation, and to the clients who seek their assistance. The school has educated lawyers who are interested in and capable of achieving improvements in legal process, and who are prepared to fulfill the vital role of the lawyer as a community leader and as a protector of ordered liberty. To achieve this goal, a blend of certain elements is necessary: a talented and dedicated faculty; a highly qualified student body; a broadly diversified and well-structured curriculum; excellent physical facilities; a strong relationship with an outstanding university; and the support of alumni, the organized bar, and the community. The University of Kentucky believes it has that blend of elements.

In the past five years, the College of Law has significantly expanded its reaches: it has succeeded in drawing students from across the nation; it has recruited new faculty from the nation's best firms and best law schools; and it has made remarkable strides in the placement of our graduates nationwide, as opposed to our traditional areas of Kentucky and the Ohio valley.

The College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is fully approved by the American Bar Association.

## Faculty and Curriculum

The University of Kentucky College of Law faculty consists of 24 full-time professors and several adjunct professors. The faculty engages in research and publication, but *concentrates* on classroom teaching to sustain the high level of academic excellence the school has long maintained. The faculty has designed a curriculum that accomplishes several major goals. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system, its principles, and its doctrines. Clients cannot be served effectively or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking basic knowledge; and the law cannot be improved by attorneys having a vague and fragmentary knowledge of legal institutions.

Students at the College of Law are trained in legal reasoning and become aware of both the virtues and the defects of the existing legal order. Students are reminded of economic, political, and social values that compete for recognition and implementation through law. Above all, students are instructed about a lawyer's ethical responsibilities and the necessity for the highest personal and professional standards.

To further these ends, emphasis in the curriculum is placed upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules, the factors that influence change, the social purpose and significance of legal principles, and the role played by law as a rational method for the resolution of disputes. Recognizing the complexity and diversity of modern society, the faculty continues to modify and expand the curriculum in order to keep pace with current developments.

Like all state-supported law schools, the University of Kentucky College of Law exercises a special responsibility for legal service and leadership in its jurisdiction. Like all nationally-oriented law schools, the College proceeds on the premise that excellence in legal education cannot be attained by concentrating on the laws and institutions of a single state jurisdiction. Rather, experience has demonstrated that the best legal training does not come from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state; such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bars of the various states.

## **Joint Degree Program in Law and Business Administration**

In cooperation with the College of Business and Economics and the Graduate School, the College of Law offers a program leading to the dual degrees of Juris Doctor and Master of Business Administration. Depending upon a student's undergraduate background, the two degrees can be obtained in as little as four years. Applicants for the dual degree program must meet admission criteria for both the Graduate School and the Law School. For more information about the program, contact the Director of Admissions at the Law School.

## **Joint Degree Program in Law and Public Administration**

In conjunction with the James W. Martin School of Public Administration, a unit of the Graduate School, the College of Law offers a program in which students may obtain both the Juris Doctor and Masters in Public Administration degrees in four years, which is one year less than the time for both degrees if pursued independently. In the dual degree program, candidates must complete 79 hours of law courses, 27 hours of required MPA core



courses and a 3-hour internship. Applicants for the dual degree must meet admission criteria for both the Graduate School and the Law School. For more information, contact the Director of Admissions.

## **Other Joint Degree Programs**

The College of Law has had a long-standing arrangement with the Graduate School through which an upperclass law student may receive approval to enroll for up to 6 hours of graduate level, law related courses for credit toward the J.D. degree. In addition, a law student may enroll in any other graduate and undergraduate courses (not counting toward the J.D. degree) without special approval or the payment of any additional fees.

## **Students**

College of Law students represent a wide range of interests, skills, abilities, and accomplishments. Students at the College come from many states and from all types of undergraduate institutions. There is currently a total enrollment of 430 students representing over 100 colleges. Approximately 10 percent of the students come from outside Kentucky; the Kentucky residents represent all parts of the Commonwealth. In 1988, of 150 students admitted to the first-year class, approximately 35 percent were women and 2 percent were minority students.

Our applicants present credentials that represent a variety of test scores, undergraduate records and major fields, extracurricular activities, work experiences, and special circumstances. Increasing numbers of students have been involved in some kind of academic or nonacademic activity between graduation from college and entrance to law school. As a result, the ages and experiences of our students vary significantly. This diversity provides an exciting environment for the exchange of ideas and opinions—an invaluable aid in the process of legal education.

## **Facilities**

The University of Kentucky College of Law is located on the main campus of the University of Kentucky in Lexington, Kentucky. The College is self-contained, and has all the facilities for a complete program of legal education. The law building contains a model courtroom for Moot Court and practice court sessions as well as for convocations and other large assemblies; amphitheatre rooms for instruction in large classes; rooms designed for seminars and conferences; several areas devoted to computer-related instruction; and offices for faculty, staff, and student organizations. The three-level library complex, equipped with private study carrels, small study rooms, and other conveniences, provides a quiet atmosphere for law study.

## Computers at the College of Law

In the past three years, the College of Law has emerged as a leader in using computers for a variety of purposes in legal education.

In what is a first for legal education, the law school in 1987 received a joint gift from Wang Laboratories, Inc. and Informatics Legal Systems, Inc. which placed the school in the forefront of providing practical law office management exposure to our students. The gift consisted of a large computer, which currently has 12 workstations and other hardware attached; it is configured to run the Informatics law office automation software, which will be introduced to students in the practical areas of our curriculum. This will allow students to study practical ways of handling cases, managing a firm's clients and billing procedures, avoiding conflict of interest problems, and supporting complex litigation as well as word processing and electronic mail.

Wang Laboratories is a primary provider of user-friendly computers to business, industry and to law firms nationwide. Informatics is the nation's leader in supplying integrated word and data processing systems for the legal profession. For example, 30 of the 100 largest law firms in the nation run software packages provided by Informatics.

The Law Library has long subscribed to Lexis and Westlaw, the two nationwide computer research data bases, and in 1986 it was designated a regional Lexis training site and seven additional terminals were added. The Library also provides a computer lab for interactive instruction in the law using various software packages, including many produced by College of Law faculty members. The Library has introduced laser-disk technology into some searches for legal materials and has on-line catalog access to its materials.

The Law School has converted an area to serve as a campus-wide training center for the University's conversion to an on-line student records system.

Finally, the College of Law recently placed IBM PC's on all faculty desks. This has markedly increased the research productivity of the faculty.

In the years ahead, the College expects to build on a very solid base of computerization so that its students are equipped to practice law using the most modern aids available.

## University Community

The College of Law benefits from its association with the research and instructional facilities of a major university. There are an increasing number of inter- and cross-disciplinary programs and courses in which the College plays a role.



The University supports Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Education, Business and Economics, Communications, Fine Arts, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing, Dentistry, Home Economics, Architecture, Allied Health Professions, Library and Information Science, Social Work, the Graduate School, the University Extension, and a state-wide Community College system. The cultural and intellectual life of the University community is large and varied. The University of Kentucky, with a total main-campus population of about 22,000, provides excellent opportunities for participation in and enjoyment of art, music, and theatre.

## **Location**

Lexington, and the surrounding area of Fayette County, with a population approaching 250,000 persons, is a fast-growing urban center in the famous Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. The Council of State Governments has its national headquarters in Fayette County. Lexington is headquarters for the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. All state and local courts convene in Lexington, except for the Supreme Court which, with the rest of the state government, is located in Frankfort, the state capital, some 28 miles from the University campus. Lexington is only 80 miles from both Louisville and Cincinnati.

## **Size**

The College of Law, with an enrollment of about 430 students, is medium-sized among American law schools. The College is large enough to offer a varied curriculum, but small enough to provide a human scale, conducive to a close relationship among students, faculty and administration. A tradition of "open doors" permits a full faculty-student interchange.

First-year classes are sectioned so that each student has an opportunity to meet all first-year students although most classes contain about 75 students. Legal Writing classes for first-year students are taught in sections of about 13 students each. Second- and third-year classes vary in size according to course selection, but many enroll between 25 and 50 students. Seminars and other courses involving research and writing ordinarily are restricted to 15 students each.

## **Law Library**

The Law Library, one of the finest in the Southeast, contains more than 275,000 volumes and is arranged to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks. The Library offers a full range of state-of-the-art research tools including access to all major computer data bases and Lexis and West Law computerized research terminals. The collecting includes the reports of all state and federal courts and many administrative agencies, as well

as an extensive range of British Commonwealth reports. The Library is a depository for United States Government publications. The Library maintains copies of the statutes of all states, the federal government, England, and Canada; over 500 foreign and domestic legal periodicals; encyclopedias; treatises; major looseleaf services; and related materials. It also receives the briefs of the Kentucky Supreme Court and microfilm copies of records and briefs filed in the United States Supreme Court.

The Library is the home for the law school's Computerized Instruction Center.

## **The Mineral Law Center**

The Mineral Law Center at the University of Kentucky College of Law began operation in January, 1983. The Center's primary concentration is on legal problems relating to coal, but it also addresses legal issues involving other minerals, particularly oil and gas. Its initial objectives have been to expand the College of Law's curricular offerings in mineral law, promote research by faculty and staff, conduct continuing education programs, establish the *Journal of Mineral Law and Policy* and it is possible that a graduate program in mineral law will be developed. The Center has become a general resource for the state and nation in matters of coal extraction, use and environmental protection.

The College of Law views the Center as an institution that should strive to serve the minerals industry, state and federal agencies which deal with mineral matters and members of the legal profession who work in the area of mineral law. Further, it was established as an institution whose financial support could and should be drawn in part from the entities and individuals who would benefit most directly from its existence and efforts. Its association with the University of Kentucky is ideal—the University has been designated a "State Mining and Minerals Resource and Research Institute" under Title III of the Federal Surface Mining Act. In addition, the University recently committed itself to the development of a first-rate mining engineering program, and, in cooperation with West Virginia University, its library system has developed an extensive coal literature collection.

The establishment of the Mineral Law Center recognizes the importance of the mineral industry and the need for enhanced teaching and scholarship in mineral law. In pursuing its objectives, the Center will strive to serve the interests of students and of all affected by the mineral industry responsibly, effectively and independently.

## **Professorships and Lectureships**

Thanks to the generosity of many alumni and friends, the College now has seven endowed professorships and a dozen faculty salary stipend funds,



enabling it to attract and retain nationally prominent teachers and scholars. The professorships are named for H. Wendell Cherry, the CEO of Humana, Inc., a 1959 graduate of the College, Dorothy Salmon, the first woman member of the faculty, William T. Lafferty, the first dean of the school, W.L. Matthews, Jr., a distinguished teacher and dean whose service to the institution spanned 40 years, Willburt D. Ham, a distinguished professor emeritus of the law school, and L.L. Leatherman, a graduate of the law school and managing partner of a prominent Louisville firm.

Two lecture series bring accomplished legal speakers to campus regularly, supplementing students' learning opportunities. The Roy R. and Virginia F. Ray Lecture is presented every other year by an outstanding scholar-educator, and the Judge Mac Swinford Lecture by a distinguished public figure, such as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In addition, active student groups such as the Women's Law Caucus annually bring in nationally prominent lawyers to address topical issues of concern.

# PLACEMENT SERVICES

In addition of preparing students academically for useful work in society, the College of Law recognizes a responsibility for helping them develop knowledge about, and access to, the many career paths that exist in today's legal economy. Services related to this function are provided by the College's Career Development Center, an office supervised by an Associate Dean who is a lawyer.

In the past five years, the College has assisted an ever-increasing number of its students in finding jobs in areas other than Kentucky, primarily in large firms in the nation's larger cities. In the class graduating in 1988, for example, approximately 25% took jobs outside the state.

Seminars and publications sponsored by the Career Development Center offer instruction to students on career options open to law trained individuals. Workshops and personal counseling provide opportunities for them to gain job search and job choice skills. Access to actual employment opportunities is provided through an interviewing program involving approximately 250 employers per year and a job listing service which supplies information on an additional 400-500 permanent positions yearly. Upperclass students can take advantage of part-time and summer work experiences, for which many listings are also posted by the Center.

In a typical year, over 95% of the class will have found employment within six months after graduation. Measurement is taken after that interval because of the time required to prepare for, take, and receive the results of state bar examinations. The distribution by geography and type of employer varies some from year to year, but in general the following description will be reliable.

About 65-70% of the class will enter private practice upon licensure. Another 10-12% will choose government practice opportunities in municipal, state or federal agencies. A small percentage, usually in the 8-10% range, will become research assistants to federal or state judges, a job limited in most circumstances to a one or two year appointment.

A small percentage (7-10%) become in-house counsel for corporations, a growing career option for law trained people. A few engage in public in-



terest practice. The remainder distribute themselves in higher education, as teachers and administrators; the military, where positions are plentiful and rewarding experientially; and graduate study in law, where there is considerable opportunity to specialize.

Though graduates in a given class will be distributed over 15-20 states, most do stay in the Ohio Valley area (Kentucky and the contiguous states). Overall, UK alumni practice in nearly every state and several foreign countries. UK students who wish to interview with firms which recruit nationally have the opportunity to do so through the Southeastern Law Placement Consortium Annual Recruiting Conference held each spring in Atlanta. Law firms from 20 or more states around the country participate, representing most major metropolitan areas.

Today's job market for professionally trained individuals is competitive. Persons contemplating the study of law, like those entering medicine or other professions, should take care to obtain from all educational institutions being considered as much information as possible on placement services and opportunities. To help students applying to the University of Kentucky College of Law, the Career Development Center can make available, upon request, the following: annual statistics on the placement experience of the most recent graduating class; information on graduates' starting salaries; a copy of the placement handbook distributed to students; and a bibliography of reading materials on legal careers.

It is the firm policy of the University of Kentucky to provide placement services only to employers whose hiring policies are nondiscriminatory with respect to sex, race, color, age, religious creed, physical handicap or national origin. In addition, the College of Law Career Placement Center subscribes to the Principles and Standards for Law Placement and Recruitment Activities, which along with the American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools strongly promote affirmative action in all hiring activities.

# PRELAW STUDY

While a broad, liberal arts education is generally considered to be an excellent preparation for law school, there is no fixed, comprehensive prelaw curriculum prescribed by this or any other American law school.

This fact is very important, and its implications should not be misunderstood. American legal education is not a graduate program of advanced work in a specialized course of study beginning in college; it is not a technical or scientific training that builds upon a specific preparation in basic techniques and knowledge acquired in undergraduate school. Legal education is a professional education which requires that each student develop three fundamental capacities in his or her prelegal experience. These accomplishments may be obtained in a variety of learning ways and academic disciplines.

*First, because the basic working tools of lawyers are written and spoken words, the beginning law student must have thorough preparation in the use of the language.* The importance of this requirement cannot be overstated. A fundamental knowledge of grammar and syntax, a good vocabulary, an ability to read rapidly with insight and understanding, and a facility for expressing ideas with clarity and order are all essential to success in the study and practice of law. Any prelaw student who is deficient in these abilities should immediately take additional courses in English literature and composition, seek specialized remedial assistance, and exert all efforts towards language mastery.

*Second, because the primary working arenas of lawyers are social, economic, and political communities, the beginning law student must obtain a comprehensive, exploratory undergraduate experience.* The law student should have a good knowledge of history (especially English and American traditions), of government and political processes, of social and cultural patterns and the interactions that create them, and of the ethical and spiritual credos by which men and women live.

*Third, because the fundamental techniques of legally trained persons are careful ordering of facts and events, conceptual analysis and synthesis, and effective advocacy, the prelaw student should pursue a degree program in which he or she will learn to think clearly, form sound study habits, and have the opportunity to master the methodology and knowledge of a par-*



*tical field under the guidance of experienced instructors.* Generally, any undergraduate course program can satisfy this requirement and help meet the other two needs outlined above. Prelaw students with definite career objectives in mind may wish to prepare for those objectives by majoring in appropriate subjects, for example: business or economics, government or political science, English literature, engineering, or the natural sciences.

Experience indicates that the poorest preparation for legal study lies in inadequate development of language skills, lack of historical and social awareness and appreciation, and failure to achieve the mastery of an academic discipline that overcomes the shallowness of vague generalization. Therefore, the prescription from this law school to the prelaw student is that he or she should invest in the broadest, deepest undergraduate education open to him or her rather than in some predetermined curriculum.

For additional information, see the *Prelaw Handbook*, published and prepared by the Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This publication contains material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Law School Admission Services, P. O. Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998.

# ADMISSION CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES

## Formal Admission Criteria

The following admissions criteria, as approved by the Law Faculty and the University Senate, acting through powers delegated by the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, guide the decisions of the College of Law Admissions Committee:

An applicant for admission to the College of Law must meet the following requirements:

1. The applicant must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution.
2. The applicant, unless blind, must have taken the Law School Admission Test.
3. The applicant must have registered with the Law School Data Assembly Service and furnished the necessary transcripts such registration requires.

The College of Law Admissions Committee considers each applicant's undergraduate grade record, the Law School Admission Test Score, and other factors indicative of the applicant's aptitude for law study. The Committee examines with particular care the grade average for the most recent semesters of undergraduate study, recommendations of faculty, the nature and difficulty of course work attempted in pre-law study, undergraduate extracurricular activities, and work experience. The Committee also considers post-baccalaureate experiences where such experiences, in the Committee's determination, indicate a development of aptitude for the study of law. The Committee reviews the file of each applicant to determine whether personal, academic, professional, or intellectual circumstances tend to discount low academic or LSAT scores and give evidence of both the capability and motivation to do successful law school work. The Committee also considers factors which bear on the provision of adequate legal services to all segments of Kentucky.



These formal criteria are explained in detail in A Guide for Applicants, which appears later in this booklet.

## Procedure for Application

The University Office of Admissions administers the admissions process for the College of Law. The admissions process is initiated by submitting a completed application form and LSDAS Application Matching Form to that office. The applicant must register for the LSAT and LSDAS and arrange for transcripts of all academic work to be sent to LSDAS.

Because the Admissions Committee considers applications as they are completed, all students are urged to apply as early as possible. Applications should be received by January 1 and files should be completed by January 15. February 15 of the year in which an applicant expects to enter law school for the fall semester is the *deadline* for receipt of the application form. March 31 is the *deadline* for receipt of all materials, including LSAT scores and the LSDAS report. Applicants are urged to take the LSAT in the fall or winter. The February administration LSAT is the last examination which will be accepted by the Admissions Committee. (The June test date is too late for our processing.) Applicants are urged to send transcripts to LSDAS no later than December 20. If transcripts are not on file with LSDAS by February 1, there is a substantial possibility that an LSDAS report will not arrive at the Admissions Office before the March 31 deadline.

## Application Form and Registration Deposit

An application for admission will be furnished upon request from the following offices: Admissions Office, 100 Funkhouser Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506; Office of the Dean, College of Law, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. All applicants for admission as degree candidates or special students must fill out this form. **There is no application fee.**

Every effort is made to notify applicants as soon as possible, but it is important to remember that the admission process often stretches into May.

Each candidate who is accepted is required to pay a nonrefundable \$100 deposit to secure a place in the class. This deposit is applicable toward tuition.

## Law School Admission Test

The College of Law, together with most other law schools, belongs to the Law School Admission Council, which oversees the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test and a number of auxiliary

services such as the Law School Data Assembly Service and the *Prelaw Handbook*. The LSAT is given four times per year at test centers throughout the country and at some overseas centers. Applicants should write to LSAT/LSDAS, Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-0098 requesting the *Law School Admission Bulletin*, which contains registration forms. Forms also may be obtained from the College of Law and the Admissions Office.

## Registration with LSDAS

The Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) simplifies admissions procedures for applicants. It is a centralized service which receives and evaluates, according to a standard scale, the undergraduate transcripts of applicants and furnishes a report to the institutions requested by the applicant. Registration for LSAT/LSDAS should be made at the same time and as early as possible. *Be sure to attach the LSDAS Application Matching Form to your U.K. Application Form before sending the U.K. application form to us.*

Because transcript analysis for most applicants is done on records containing only three years of undergraduate work, applicants who are still in college and who want to have the academic records for the fall semester of their senior year considered should send an official transcript of these grades to the University of Kentucky Admissions Office.

## Letters of Recommendation

Letters of recommendation are not required, but applicants are urged to solicit recommendations in their behalf from persons familiar with their qualifications to study law. The admissions committee will consider recommendation letters only to the extent that writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities. **Because each applicant's file initially is considered as soon as an application and a LSDAS report are on file, applicants should have letters submitted early in the application process.**

Preferably, these letters should come from professors under whom the applicant has studied, or if the applicant has not been enrolled in an academic institution for a substantial period of time, from employers or other persons familiar with the applicant's qualifications. Letters of recommendation should be mailed directly to the Admissions Office.

## Registration With Bar Authorities

Rules of certain states, other than Kentucky, require registration with bar admission authorities at the time law study is begun. As soon as the stu-



dent decides to attend law school, instructions should be obtained from the State Board of Bar Examiners in the state in which the student intends to practice. Failure to comply with these rules may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.

## **Transfer Students**

A student who has completed one year of law study in an approved law school and who is in good standing at that school may be considered for admission with advanced standing. Transfer applicants should present at least a B- average on no less than 25 hours of law school work at a school accredited by the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools. The Admissions Committee will consider the applicant's law school record as well as the factors normally considered for a first-year student. Only a small number of transfer students with exceptional academic records are admitted each year. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is rare. Acceptance by the Admissions Committee in no way implies that all credits from another law school will be accepted for transfer credit. Students considering transfer should contact the Associate Dean for a tentative evaluation of transfer credits.

In addition to the application form, transfer students must submit an LSAT report, undergraduate and law school transcripts, and a letter from the Dean of his or her law school certifying class rank, good academic standing and eligibility to continue in that school. Application deadlines are June 1 for fall, December 1 for spring, and May 15 for summer. Transfer application files for fall usually are considered on or about July 15.

## **Transient Students**

Students from other law schools who wish to attend the College of Law for a semester or summer session must receive approval from their own Dean and from the College of Law. A student must be in good academic standing in his or her law school. Transient applicants should apply at least six weeks before the beginning of the term in which they seek to enroll. They must submit new application forms for each successive semester.

# A GUIDE FOR APPLICANTS

The volume of applications to law school by well-qualified applicants continues far in excess of capacity. For the past four or five years, we have received about five applicants for each seat in the entering class. Thus, selection among applicants is an extremely difficult task. Applicants need to know, therefore, whether they have a reasonable possibility of acceptance, and how best to present their applications. The Admissions Committee has adopted the following explanation relating to admission criteria.

In deciding to accept an application for admission to Law School, the Admissions Committee works with written materials in the applicant's file. While admissions personnel are anxious to answer any questions applicants may have, the interview as a device for gaining information about an applicant or as a device for applicants to "sell themselves" is not a part of the admissions process. We require that applicants provide in writing whatever they want the Committee to consider. The file must contain, at a minimum, the completed application form, copies of college transcripts (as reproduced by LSDAS), the LSDAS summary of college grades, and the report of LSAT scores. We strongly urge applicants to submit letters of recommendation which speak to ability, intelligence, diligence, imagination, and similar qualities, rather than to family background or personality. We urge each applicant to submit a personal statement (beyond the bare information in the application), and we welcome and carefully consider whatever an applicant thinks important enough to present to us.

## Academic Factors

In measuring academic potential for admission to the College of Law, the Committee relies heavily on the applicant's undergraduate grade point average (GPA) and the applicant's performance on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Two other numerical factors are considered. These are the mean LSAT score and mean GPA over the past three years achieved by all students from the applicant's college who took the LSAT (a figure which provides a rough indication of college quality).

**Re-taking the LSAT.** Some applicants choose to take the LSAT more than once. We require this if the prior test was taken more than three years



before expected law school enrollment, and we give primary weight to the more recent score if the earlier one is more than two years old. Otherwise, we recommend a retake only if an applicant has had a "bad day" and expects major improvement on a second try. We know that, on the average, some gain can be expected on a repeat. Research suggests that usually the best prediction from multiple scores is obtained by averaging them, and we use the average as a starting place unless the age of the score or other special factors suggest the wisdom of doing otherwise.

Because of the volume of applications, the Committee needs a starting place for the examination of each file. The numerical factors mentioned above provide that starting point. However, we know that the numerical predictors, even if optimally combined, provide no better than substantial statistical correlation with law school performance, and that in some individual cases there may be no correlation at all. We also believe that academic potential to succeed in law school is not the only basis on which applicants should be selected for admission.

Therefore, we consider a number of non-numerical or non-quantifiable factors, some of which are relevant to probable academic performance and some of which are more closely related to ultimate professional performance. Among those factors which seem to us predictive of potential academic performance in law school are:

**Trend of College Grades.** An applicant who started poorly in college but performed very strongly in later years is judged more favorably than another with the same GPA but a level or declining record.

**Letters of Recommendation.** Occasionally a careful, thoughtful letter from a teacher or employer tells us enough about the intellect, imagination, or diligence of an applicant so that we judge the applicant's prospects for academic success more favorably than we would solely on the numerical factors.

**Graduate Study.** The mere experience of graduate study does not, in our judgment, significantly increase the quality of law school performance. But an academically strong showing on recent graduate work plus a strong LSAT may suggest that a weaker college record several years old can be largely disregarded.

**Time Interval between College Graduation and Application to Law School.** We have some evidence that applicants at least a year out of college, especially if they have strong recent LSAT scores, will have a better academic record in law school than their numerical credentials suggest.

**Performance of Students from Applicant's Undergraduate School.** We give some weight to our estimate of the quality of the applicant's college, if we have any basis for judgment. Our records of the actual performance of students from our major feeder colleges suggest some patterns so pronounced that they cannot be ignored.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF LAW  
 LSAT/GPA PROFILE OF **RESIDENT** APPLICANT GROUP  
 APPLYING FOR ENTRY FOR THE 1988-89 ACADEMIC YEAR

In each cell, the figure to the left of the slash represents applicants, while the figure to the right of the slash represents acceptances. For example, 10/2 in a cell means 2 of 10 applicants with that combination of LSAT and GPA were accepted.

LSAT SCORES											
GPA	10-19	20-23	24-26	27-28	29-31	32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39	40 up	Total
3.75 - 4.00	1/0	0/0	2/1	2/2	4/1	2/2	7/7	4/4	5/5	8/8	35/30
3.50 - 3.74	1/0	3/0	6/0	3/1	9/4	9/8	10/10	6/6	8/8	13/13	68/50
3.25-3.49	6/0	5/0	9/1	12/5	20/10	10/10	9/9	9/9	4/4	8/8	92/56
3.00-3.24	6/0	8/1	10/0	11/1	22/3	16/11	12/9	6/5	8/7	13/13	112/50
2.75-2.99	4/0	6/0	9/0	9/1	8/2	9/3	9/5	4/3	6/5	4/4	68/23
2.50-2.74	4/0	7/0	7/0	6/0	8/1	9/0	7/2	6/3	5/3	5/3	64/12
2.25-2.49	3/0	6/0	5/0	5/0	5/0	4/2	4/1	1/1	4/3	4/2	41/9
2.00-2.24	1/0	-	2/0	3/1	2/0	1/0	3/0	-	-	-	12/1
Below 2.00	-	2/0	1/0	-	2/0	-	1/1	-	-	1/1	7/2
TOTAL	26/0	37/1	51/2	51/11	80/21	60/36	62/44	36/31	40/35	56/51	499/238

Figures in the profile reflect admissions decisions for Kentucky resident applicants who completed their files for the class which entered in the Fall of 1988 (as of September 1, 1988). The figures on this chart **do not** include any applicants who were not classified as residents of Kentucky. Admission standards for non-residents are somewhat more rigorous than for residents.

**College Grading and Course Selection Patterns.** We examine transcripts individually. If an applicant has followed an unusually easy or difficult pattern of courses, we take it into account.

For example, if an otherwise top record combines with 10 credits of "D" or "F" in an exceptionally difficult subject area to produce a middling GPA, we take that into account. Also, information is available about grading patterns and distributions at some colleges. A 3.0 record at one college may be clearly harder to obtain than at another college of otherwise similar quality.



We take such differences into account. An occasional exercise of a college pass-fail option does not affect our evaluation of the GPA.

However, a heavy load of ungraded, pass-fail, or credit-no credit work tends to weaken the significance of whatever GPA remains, forces a regrettably high reliance on the LSAT score, and creates a need for careful and candid letters of evaluation from college teachers of the applicant.

**Outside Work or Activities While in College.** A full-time or extra-heavy part-time work load or a heavy load of extra-curricular activity may suggest that the applicant would have had a better GPA with a lesser load. We consider this factor.

**Minimum and Maximum LSAT and GPA.** The Admissions Committee considers all the academic criteria listed above in making a decision; however, many applicants have questions about minimum GPA and LSAT requirements. No minimums have been fixed. A profile of a recent resident applicant group showing ranges of GPA and LSAT combinations is contained in this booklet. Applicants should remember that LSAT and GPA are only two of many factors considered by the Committee.

## Non-Academic Factors

In addition to the above non-numerical factors, there are other factors which are unrelated to the prediction of law school academic performance, but which nonetheless influence selection for admission because they relate to professional performance. Examples of these non-quantifiable factors which we judge significant are:

**Minority Status.** The law school gives close admission consideration to applicants from minority groups historically disadvantaged and under-represented in law schools and the legal profession. Individuals from these groups often show greater strength in their ultimate professional performance than would otherwise be predicted from their academic achievements. Also, they frequently seek to serve in those areas of the profession in which the demand for lawyers is most pressing. In addition, their presence in the law school provides an educationally enriching diversity of background experiences and personal perspectives. Members of minority groups clearly eligible for special consideration are carefully screened so that only those with a reasonably high probability for academic success are accepted.

**Unusual Cultural Background.** Because the Admissions Committee seeks diversity among the law student body, a fully qualified applicant from an

unusual or disadvantaged background, even though not a member of a minority group, may be selected ahead of a less unusual applicant who has stronger numerical academic credentials.

**Geographical Diversity.** The Admissions Committee considers factors which bear on the provision of adequate legal services to all segments of Kentucky. In recent years, qualified applicants from Appalachia, from rural areas of Kentucky, from areas relatively unrepresented in our student body, and from areas which need more lawyers received preferential consideration in the admissions process.

**Diversity of Stated Goals.** Our application form gives applicants an optional opportunity to express their reasons for wanting to study law. We prefer an entering class made up of individuals with many different reasons for being here.

**Criminal Convictions.** The College of Law believes that because of the limited number of positions in the entering class it has an obligation to the bench, bar and society to graduate only those individuals who will be able to become members of the bar. Accordingly, in the event an applicant, who would otherwise be accepted into the College of Law, has been convicted of a serious crime, the Admissions Committee may ask the applicant to seek an opinion from the appropriate bar committee or ask the applicant to meet with the Admissions Committee.

**Achievement.** The Committee reviews each file for evidence of leadership, responsibility, and achievement. The Committee considers favorably evidence of perseverance and accomplishment under adverse circumstances.

## **Policy on Nondiscrimination**

The University of Kentucky is an equal opportunity/affirmative action University. It is the policy of the University not to discriminate on the basis of sex, handicap, race, color, religion, age, or national or ethnic origin in its educational programs, employment policies, financial aid, or other school-administered programs. This policy is enforced under federal law under Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to Ms. Nancy Ray, Equal Opportunities Office, Room 206, Administration Building (606-257-8927) or to the Director of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education, Washington, D.C.





# FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Tuition

The University reserves the right to change tuition at its discretion. Such changes are considered by the Board of Trustees late in the spring of each year. Since the catalog for the following year is published prior to this meeting, it is often impossible to have a final tuition figure for inclusion in the catalog. The tuition for full-time students registered in the College of Law in academic year 1989-90 is:

### Fall and Spring Semesters:

\$1139.75 per semester for Kentucky Residents

\$3519.75 per semester for nonresidents

### Summer Session:

\$614.75 for Kentucky Residents

\$1804.75 for nonresidents

Hourly rate (9 semester hours or less in a semester or  
4 semester hours or less in a summer term)

\$107.00 per semester hour for Kentucky Residents

\$345.00 per semester hour for nonresidents

Tuition fees include class instruction; the health fee; admission to athletic contests, convocations and other events; use of libraries; use of Student Center facilities; discount on admission to the Guignol Theatre; and subscription to the *Kentucky Law Journal* and the *Journal of Mineral Law and Policy*. Students have access to a group health insurance plan offered by the University.

## Cost of Living

The Cost of Living in Lexington is 100.4 on a scale where 100 is the national average. The cost of food is average (98.2), housing slightly above average (107.3), and utilities slightly below average (93.3). Contact the Chamber of Commerce, 330 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507 (606-254-4447) for more information.



## Housing

Law students arrange their own housing in either accommodations maintained by the University or in private residences or apartments in the area. University housing for all students is under the administration of the University of Kentucky Housing Office. Requests for information should be directed to that office. In addition, a number of residences owned by the University are rented through the Real Property Division of the University. A list of off-campus rooms and apartments approved for availability regardless of race, creed, or national origin may be obtained from the Dean of Students' Office. **Because the demand for University graduate student housing is great, application should be made as early as possible to University Housing Office, 125 Funkhouser, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, Telephone: 606-257-1611.**

## Scholarships

Scholarship assistance for students in the College of Law is awarded on the basis of financial need, academic ability, and character. The aid is made possible through annual contributions of alumni and members of the bar and through other University sources. The number and amounts of awards depend on the funds available in relation to the applications received. Grants usually do not exceed the cost of tuition and may be less. **Application for College of Law Scholarship aid should be made as early as possible and before April 1 regardless of admission status.** Students should be aware that most scholarship determinations are not made until after a student has been accepted to the College of Law and has paid a tuition deposit. Forms for College of Law scholarships and other University financial aid can be obtained from the College of Law or the University Financial Aid Office. Law students and applicants for admission to the College of Law who need special assistance in obtaining scholarships or loans may consult the Associate Dean of the College. Application for College of Law scholarships as well as University-administered loans and work study aid must be made by submitting the **University of Kentucky Financial Aid Application**. The application process should be completed as early as possible and before April 1 regardless of admission status.

In addition to general scholarships there are some endowed scholarships and other specially designated gifts which are restricted in nature. **Scholarship decisions are made by the College's Scholarships and Awards Committee using information derived from University admission and financial aid application files.**

**John Todd Shelby Memorial Fund.** Created by bequest from John Craig Shelby in honor of his father, scholarships from this fund are awarded to first-year students whose undergraduate records indicate a likelihood of outstanding success in law study.

**Dorothy Salmon Fund.** Established by alumni of the College of Law in memory of Dorothy Salmon, Professor of Law and Law Librarian from 1945 to 1968.

**William Edward Mills Fund.** Created by the members of the Class of 1969 in honor of Mills, a deceased classmate. Awards are conferred on students who exhibit good scholarship and show significant financial need.

**Roy M. Moreland Fund.** Established by a bequest from the will of Professor Roy M. Moreland, who taught in the law school from 1926 through 1966, this fund provides two scholarships annually for first-year students.

**Frank Murray Fund.** Established in memory of Frank Murray, Professor of Law from 1930 through 1951, for the purpose of assisting students with records of distinguished academic performance.

**Paul Porter Scholarships.** Established by the Washington D.C. law firm of Arnold and Porter to memorialize its deceased founding partner, Paul A. Porter, a former student at the College of Law. Awards are made to one member of each class based on scholastic promise and financial need.

**Peter D. Giachini Scholarship Fund.** Established in 1969 by Peter D. Giachini, a 1932 graduate of the law school, this fund provides a \$1,000 stipend to one student in the College of Law. Students are selected on the basis of high academic achievement.

**J. Woodford Howard '20 and Florence Stephens Howard Scholarship Fund.** This endowed scholarship provides tuition scholarships to students from Floyd, Breathitt, Magoffin, or Morgan counties in Kentucky. Recipients must exhibit exemplary academic skills and potential for academic excellence, and must show financial need.

**The Virgil Kinnaird Beasley Memorial Fund.** Offers assistance to one Kentucky resident each year who exhibits both high need and special aptitude for law study.

**The Boyd County Bar Auxiliary.** Awards a scholarship every third year to a student at the University of Kentucky College of Law selected by the Scholarships and Awards Committee.



**Chancellor's Scholars Program.** This is a special University award fund for the support of minority law students. It provides a grant equivalent to in-state tuition plus a modest stipend.

**Mary Dunne Scholarships.** In honor of the memory of a long time administrative assistant to the dean who died in 1981. The fund is supported by annual gifts from graduates and friends.

**UK Fellows Scholarships.** Are funded through gifts by members of the UK Fellows organization, a group of the University's most generous individual supporters.

**Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald Scholarships.** Full tuition (in-state portion) to the highest ranking student in the second and third year classes. The scholarships are the gift of one of Kentucky's largest full service law firms, which has offices in Louisville, Lexington and Orlando.

**Graduate and Professional Opportunity Fellowships.** Underwritten by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, this program is designed to attract students from minority and disadvantaged backgrounds. The award involves tuition waiver plus a stipend.

**The Institute for Mines and Mineral Research Fellowship** is awarded by a University selection committee based on research proposals submitted by rising second and third year law students. Research is conducted by the Fellow under the supervision of a faculty member with expertise in the area selected. A substantial stipend is involved.

**The William T. Lafferty Scholarship** is a small grant made annually to a student who demonstrates exceptional academic promise. It is named for the first dean of the College.

**The W.L. Matthews, Jr. Fellowship for Graduate/Professional Study** was established in 1985 by the University Athletics Association. It is awarded to a UK graduating senior who plans to continue post-baccalaureate education in one of the University's graduate or professional programs. **Special application procedure required.**

**The Massey Group Scholarship** is awarded each year to an upperclass staff member who demonstrates strong potential to make a significant contribution to the *Journal of Mineral Law and Policy*. The scholarship is normally for the full amount of resident tuition.

**W. L. Matthews, Jr. Scholarship.** This scholarship is given annually by the Fayette County (Lexington) Bar Association, to honor the memory of former Dean W. L. Matthews, Jr., a 1941 graduate, who died in 1984.

**Lawrence and Catherine Saffer Scholarships.** Awarded to first-year students with strong academic records and documented financial need. The supporting fund was established through gifts from Paul Saffer '69, their son.

**University Academic Excellence Scholarship Program.** Initiated in the spring of 1985, the program offers full tuition (resident portion) scholarships to students with a minimum grade point average of 3.3 whose records reflect exceptional overall accomplishment and ability.

**Stites & Harbison Law Scholarship Fund.** Stites & Harbison Scholars are selected each year on the basis of demonstrated academic merit, communication skills, and leadership qualities.

**Gayle A. Mohney Law Scholarship Fund.** This scholarship was created by Ruth S. Mohney in memory of her husband, a 1931 graduate, who died in 1980. Gayle A. Mohney Scholars are selected each year on the basis of demonstrated academic merit, and character and leadership qualities.

**Milton M. Livingston, Sr. and Alene F. Livingston Law Scholarship Fund.** Livingston Scholars are selected annually on the basis of demonstrated academic merit, character and leadership qualities.

**Richard D. Cooper Law Scholarship Fund.** Richard D. Cooper Scholars are selected annually on the basis of demonstrated academic merit, character and leadership qualities.

**Boehl Stopher Graves & Deindorfer Scholarship.** The law firm of Boehl Stopher Graves & Deindorfer awards a resident tuition scholarship to a second year student for outstanding performance in the Moot Court Program.

**Andrews and Shackelford Scholarship.** The law firm of Andrews and Shackelford award an annual resident tuition scholarship.

**Willburt D. Ham Scholarship Fund.** Named in honor of Professor Willburt D. Ham, this fund provides resident tuition scholarships.

## Awards

The college confers several awards each year to recognize outstanding contributions by students and faculty. Recipients are announced each spring at a special ceremony to which the entire College community is invited.

**The Charles S. Cassis Research and Scholarship Fund.** Provides awards to students and faculty for outstanding scholarly contribution to the *Kentucky Law Journal*.



**The Lowell T. Hughes Research and Scholarship Fund.** This fund was created to recognize the best article submitted by a member of the UK College of Law faculty to the *Kentucky Law Journal*.

**The Roger B. Leland Moot Court Fund.** Provides income to support the Moot Court Program at the law school. Substantial awards are provided to students who excel in the program.

**The Colvin P. Rouse Kentucky Law Journal Award.** This is made to the graduating student authoring the best work published by the *Law Journal*.

**The Faculty Cup.** Given upon vote of the faculty to the graduating senior whose dedication to the school and fellow students has done the most to improve the College's learning environment.

**The Dr. Leo L. Beranek Prizes.** These are complimentary one-year memberships in the American Jurisprudence Society for students whose overall contribution to the law school is deemed extraordinary.

**The Banks Baldwin Clinical Program Award.** Recognizes superior performance by a student in a clinical course.

**West Publishing Company Corpus Juris Secundum Awards** are for the most significant contribution toward overall legal scholarship.

**American Jurisprudence 2d. Book Awards.** Certificates and a credit voucher are given by Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company and Bancroft-Whitney Company to recognize excellent achievement in selected courses.

**The United States Law Week Award.** Provided by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. to the graduate who has shown the greatest scholastic improvement during his or her final year of law study.

**Thomas P. Bell Scholarships.** Named in memory of Thomas P. Bell, an alumnus and active supporter of the University, this endowment provides four or five tuition scholarships each year based on academic merit, need, or both.

**Brown, Todd, & Heyburn Scholarships.** Brown, Todd & Heyburn Scholars are selected for each entering class based on academic excellence. Funds are provided by this Louisville-based firm each year.

**James Park, Sr. Scholarships.** This scholarship was created by the family of James Park, Sr., a 1920 graduate of the College. One scholarship is given to an entering student based on academic merit; another is given for outstanding *Kentucky Law Journal* work.

**Colvin P. Rouse Scholarship.** Created by Colvin P. Rouse, class of 1928, and his son James. This endowment supports a scholarship for a graduate of Centre College.

**Richard D. Gilliam, Jr. Scholarships.** The endowment for this fund has been given by loyal alumni in memory of Richard D. Gilliam, Jr., a former professor at the College. The endowment supports two scholarships based on academic merit and financial need.

**South Central Bell Academic Merit Scholarship.** Funded by South Central Bell Telephone of Kentucky, this scholarship is awarded each year to an entering student who is a graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Business and Economics.

**Stoll, Keenon & Park Scholarships.** The law firm of Stoll, Keenon and Park has created several scholarships in the law school. One is awarded to an entering student on the basis of academic merit; another is awarded to a member of the National Moot Court Team; and two scholarships are provided to recognize outstanding members of the *Kentucky Law Journal*.

**K-Men's Association Football Scholarship.** This scholarship was created by Joe B. Orr, a graduate of the law school. It is intended to recognize an outstanding student/athlete in undergraduate school who has received two letters in football and demonstrates academic merit.

**William Rudloff Scholarship.** This fund supports a resident of Warren County, Kentucky who demonstrates academic achievement.

**Sallie Bingham Scholarship.** This scholarship was created by Rebecca Westerfield, a 1976 College of Law graduate, to honor Sallie Bingham, an outstanding community leader from Louisville. The recipient must have had a career prior to law school (homemaking qualifies) and financial need resulting from family obligations such as child care.

**Ross Harris Scholarship.** Awarded to an entering student based on academic merit and economic need.

**Savage, Garmer & Elliott Scholarship.** The law firm of Savage, Garmer & Elliott awards a tuition scholarship to a member of the National Moot Court team.



**Landrum, Shouse & Patterson Scholarship.** The law firm of Landrum Shouse & Patterson awards a tuition scholarship to a member of the National Moot Court team.

**Rose Scholarship.** This scholarship, provided through the generosity of James L. Rose, is awarded each year to an outstanding student.

**The Robert M. and Joanne K. Duncan Faculty Improvement Award.** This award is given each year to the law school faculty member who has demonstrated outstanding performance in the classroom.

**The Nancy M. Lewis Awards for Excellence.** Awards from this fund, established in memory of Nancy Lewis by former Dean Thomas P. Lewis, go to recognize outstanding performance from staff members at the law school.

**The J. Richard Oexmann Criminal Law Award.** Provides annual and biannual awards to students who have demonstrated great promise in the area of criminal law.

**The John Kource Memorial Scholarship.** Provided to the best student comment to the Journal of Mineral Law and Policy.

**The Kentucky Defense Council Award.** Given to the best student in Torts (one of the first year courses).

**The Kentucky State Lawyers Auxillary Achievement Award.** Given to the student with the best average after three semesters in law school. (Given every third year).

## University Loans and Work-Study Programs

Loan programs and the College Work-Study program for students in the College of Law are administered by the University of Kentucky Student Financial Aid Office. **Application for this assistance must be submitted to the Student Financial Aid Office as early as possible and no later than April 1, regardless of admission status.** All students who apply for loans or need-based scholarships must submit a University of Kentucky Financial Aid Application. Acceptance as a student in the College of Law is not a precondition to aid application, but processing will not become final until acceptance does occur. Requests for information and application forms should be made to: Director, Student Financial Aid Office, Room 128 Funkhouser Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0054.

## **National Direct Student Loans**

The National Direct Student Loan fund is a large part of the University's loan program. This is a cooperative loan program made available on a fund-matching basis between the University and the federal government. A student must demonstrate the need for a loan and the ability to do acceptable work at the University. The amount of the loan is determined primarily by the needs and resources of the student.

Interest does not accrue and payments are not required while a borrower is a full-time student. The first payment is ordinarily scheduled to become due at the end of the first year a borrower is out of school.

## **Guaranteed Student Loans**

The University of Kentucky participates in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Through this program, a law student is eligible to borrow up to \$7,500 a year. To be eligible for a Guaranteed Student Loan, a student must be a citizen or permanent resident of the United States and be enrolled or accepted at U.K. on at least a half-time basis.

Application materials are available through participating banks and lending agencies and the Office of Student Financial Aid. Interested students are encouraged to contact their local bank or lending agency. Students unable to secure a loan through a local bank may apply directly to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, 691 Teton Trail, Frankfort, KY 40601 or participate in the Law Access Program described below.

## **The College Work-Study Program**

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended by the Higher Education Act of 1972, provides funds to create part-time work opportunities for students from low-income families. The University has attempted to provide meaningful work experiences for law students in law-related areas. Eligibility on the basis of the student's economic resources is determined by the Student Financial Aid Office, to which application should be made at or before the beginning of a term. Work assignments in the College of Law are coordinated by the Associate Dean of the College. Pay rate and hours of work are consistent with law school policies for part-time employment.

## **Law Access Loan Program**

The College of Law participates in the Law Access Program, sponsored by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), and Law School Admission



Services (LSAS). This program provides an assured source of funding for law students for Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL's) and for Supplementary Loans for Students (SLS). The Program is available to all law students regardless of the student's home state or school location, and the student does not have to travel to a bank for an interview. Students have access to both GSL and SLS loans through one convenient source. This program also provides for streamlined application procedures which should result in considerably more efficient loan processing than law students currently experience.

The Law Access Program also provides a Law Access Loan, a private loan program that does not receive federal subsidy.

For more information about the Law Assured Program, you may contact LSAC, or the law school.

## **Part-Time Work**

Part-time work exists on a limited basis for students in the College of Law, both as law library employees and, for students with advanced standing, as faculty research assistants. Selection criteria vary according to the job and usually include the student's relevant experience and available time as well as his or her financial need. Inquiry should be made directly to the law library, the Associate Dean of the College, or individual faculty members shortly before a term begins.

## **Information Officers**

The University has designated Mr. David Stockham, Student Financial Aid Office, 128 Funkhouser Building (606-257-3172) as the person who may be contacted by students who are seeking information required to be disseminated pursuant to Section 493 of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Prospective law students also may contact the Director of Admissions at the College of Law (606-257-1678).

# SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS

Following is a synopsis of College of Law scholastic regulations. Copies of the complete regulations may be obtained from the Dean's Office.

1. Students are governed by the Law Faculty Rules and Policies and the Code of Student Conduct of the University.

2. **Grading System.** The College of law uses a letter grading system in which the following grades are given with the respective quality-point values indicated:

A +	4.3	B +	3.3	C +	2.3	D +	1.3
A	4.0	B	3.0	C	2.0	D	1.0
A -	3.7	B -	2.7	C -	1.7	D -	0.7

3. **Academic requirements.** A student must maintain his or her grade-point standing above a 2.0 in order to remain in school.

4. **Class attendance.** The College Faculty expects all law students to attend class. A student may be excluded from a course for excessive absences. If a student has been absent for 25 percent of the class meetings in any course, he or she may not take the final examination.

5. **Degree requirements.** Students admitted to the College of Law as regular students will be eligible for the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) upon completion of a minimum of three academic years of full-time law study in residence and 88 hours of course work in the College of Law with a grade-point average of 2.0 or better. All first-year courses, Professional Responsibility, and completion of an upperclass writing course are required for graduation.

6. **Outside Work.** Employment during the school semester often impairs a student's ability to devote the time needed for full-time law school study. Accordingly, the law faculty strongly urges full-time students not to undertake any employment during their first or second semesters, except in extraordinary circumstances and only after consultation with the Dean's Office. It is similarly urged that students during their third through final semesters not undertake employment for more than 15 hours per week.



**7. Residency Requirements.** College of Law students must complete six semesters in residence, subject to appropriate credits which may be allowed for work at other law schools. A student must have been enrolled in a minimum of 10 class hours a week in each semester, and must have passed a minimum of 9 such hours. Students authorized to take schedules for less than 10 hours in any academic semester receive residence credit on a proportional basis; residence credit for work done in summer sessions is given on a fractional basis. No College of Law student may graduate in less than three academic years or five semesters plus two summer sessions.

## **Confidentiality of Student Records**

In accordance with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Buckley Amendment), University of Kentucky students have the right to review, inspect, and challenge of accuracy of information kept in a cumulative file by the institution unless the student waives this right in writing. The Act provides that records cannot be released in other than emergency situations without the written consent of the student except in the following situations: (a) to other school officials, including faculty within the educational institution or local education agents who have a legitimate educational interest; (b) to officials of other schools or school systems in which the student intends to enroll, upon condition that the student be notified of the transfer, receive a copy of the record if desired, and have the opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the record; (c) to authorized representatives of (1) the Comptroller General of the United States, (2) the Secretary of HEW, (3) an Administrative Head of an Education Agency or (4) State Educational Authorities; (d) in connection with a student's application for, and receipt of, financial aid; (e) where the information is classified as "directory information." The following categories of information have been designated by the University as directory information: name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational institution attended by the student. If you do not wish such information to be released without your consent, notify the Registrar's Office and the Dean's Office at the College of Law prior to the first day of classes.

Questions concerning this law and the University policy concerning release of academic information may be directed to the Registrar's Office or to the Associate Dean at the College of Law.

# FIRST-YEAR COURSE OF STUDY

The education afforded by any good law school must accomplish four things. First, it must be sequential, that is, each semester or year of courses and other activities must build on previous learning and instruction, starting with the undergraduate preparation of a student and ending with his entrance into general practice, specialized employment, or graduate study. Second, the course of study must encourage individual development to assure that every student learns to think analytically and critically and takes the personal initiative and responsibility required of professionals. The student must acquire sound, disciplined habits of factual investigation, legal research, and oral and written presentation. Third, legal education must be practical. It must provide the opportunity for training in such techniques as drafting legal documents, advising clients, initiating lawsuits, arguing cases, and other skills crucial to the use of knowledge and expertise in solving human problems and earning a living. Fourth, professional education should prepare lawyers to meet their public responsibility as officers of the court, as community leaders, and as elected or appointed officials.

The course of study and sponsored activities of the College of Law meet these four criteria. The following description of the first year of study is presented to acquaint prospective law students with the experiences they may anticipate during three years of legal study.

The contents of the required first-year curriculum, substantially the same at all good law schools, form a solid foundation for successive years of legal education. In the first semester students are introduced to the elements of procedure in civil cases in *Civil Procedure I*, including the jurisdiction of courts over disputes and parties, and the chronology of events in the initiation, development, trial, and judgment of a lawsuit. This course not only acquaints beginning law students with the ways legal questions are resolved through adjudication, but also assists them in understanding cases examined in other courses.

*Torts*, or civil wrongs, focuses upon the legal duties governing the conduct and relationships among persons and property and the rights of redress for



personal and property losses. *Contracts* deals with the creation, interpretation, and enforcement of consensual agreements, that is, relationships deliberately formed without compulsion. Both *Torts* and *Contracts* provide a rich appreciation of the process by which Anglo-American law has evolved over the years through the accretion of court decisions.

*Criminal Law* takes up the substantive elements of offenses against society, persons, and property, penalized by criminal sanctions of fine and imprisonment.

In the remaining first-semester course, *Legal Research and Writing Skills*, students are thoroughly familiarized with the use and organization of the resource materials of the Law Library. Students are assigned to small class sections for individualized instruction and assistance, especially in legal research and writing. The course requires careful analysis of legal problems, extensive library research, and calls for forceful presentation, both written and oral. This course, like the rest of the first-year curriculum, is a basic introduction to the law. It provides the foundation for all legal research for the law student and for the practicing lawyer.

The essential teaching and resource materials are casebooks containing actual decisions and opinions of courts (principally appellate courts of last resort). The casebook is arranged to show the historical evolution and conceptual development of legal doctrine, decision-making and reasoning peculiar to the Anglo-American common law tradition. In many instances this material is supplemented by descriptive literature explaining the context of the case and other law considered.

Students are expected to "brief" each case assigned for class discussion, that is, to analyze the decision and opinion of the court and to summarize the analysis in an abstract of the facts, procedure, issues, decision, and legal rules in the case. In class the instructor leads a discussion of the cases on the basis of the students' prior briefing.

At the conclusion of the semester, the grade for each student is determined by a comprehensive (and usually lengthy) examination which, typically, poses several hypothetical legal situations or problems based on the course work and asks for analysis and conclusions in essay answers. With some exceptions in advanced course offerings and in seminars and professional experience options the same general methods of instruction and examination are followed throughout the law school curriculum.

In the second semester, *Constitutional Law I* explores the development of the United States Constitution as the primary law of the land from the time of its adoption to the present. The course concentrates on the division of

authority between state and federal governments, among the three branches of federal government, and between the public and private sectors of business and society.

*Property* concerns the legally-protected rights and powers over real estate and personal property that comprise "ownership" and other interests. Like *Torts* and *Contracts*, this course has a strong historical orientation. In order fully to portray our present structure of property law, it traces the evolution of concepts from the period when possession was the primary indicium of ownership and when interests in land pervasively determined social status.

*Commercial Law I (Sales)* is an introductory course in statutory methodology which covers Article II of the Uniform Commercial Code. *Civil Procedure II* is a continuation of Procedure I and focuses on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.







# THE CURRICULUM

Candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor must satisfactorily complete six semesters of full-time law study and 88 semester hours of credit in professional law subjects. Other courses related to legal training taught by members of the University faculty may be substituted for professional law courses to the extent of six of the required 88 semester hours, subject to the approval in each case by the Dean, obtained through the Associate Dean's Office. All first-year courses are required. The only required courses after the first year are Professional Responsibility and completion of an upperclass writing project under faculty supervision. The course of study is designed to be completed in six successive semesters of academic residence or, under an accelerated program, in five semesters and two eight-week summer sessions, allowing graduation in December of the student's third year.

During the second and third years, students may not register for fewer than 10 hours, or for more than 15 hours in any one term without the permission of the Dean's Office. The recommended load is 15 hours. The minimum for residence credit as a full-time student is 10 hours per regular semester. During the summer session the recommended load is seven hours; the minimum for residence credit as a full-time student is five hours. The required and elective courses, seminars, and experience options included in the College of Law curriculum are subject to on-going curriculum revision and are offered each year, with certain exceptions to meet special needs, including student demands and staffing. The second- and third-year courses taught in the summer session, however, vary from year to year. For precise information about the schedule of courses for the particular school year, the student should refer to the schedule sheets distributed by the Dean's Office at the beginning of each semester.



# Course and Seminar Listings

## First-Year Subjects

### **LAW 804 Legal Research and Writing Skills (3)**

Instruction in the use of research materials, in legal writing, in the fundamentals of legal analysis and in the solution of selected legal problems.

### **LAW 805 TORTS (4)**

Intentional torts and defenses, negligence, causation, duties of occupants of land and manufacturers and vendors of chattels, contributory negligence, strict liability, deceit, defamation, malicious prosecution, interference with advantageous relations.

### **LAW 807 PROPERTY (4)**

Basic course in property: possession, gifts, bona fide purchasers of personalty. Estates, uses, easements, and rights incident to ownership.

### **LAW 810 CRIMINAL LAW (3)**

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; duress and mistake of fact, of law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person and crimes against property.

### **LAW 812 CONTRACTS (4)**

Formation of contracts, offer, acceptance, consideration. Statute of Frauds, parol evidence rule, contracts for benefit of third persons, assignments, performance of contracts, express and implied conditions, impossibility of performance, discharge and illegal contracts.

### **LAW 815 CIVIL PROCEDURE I (3)**

Introduction to the civil action; personal and in rem jurisdiction; service of process and notice; subject matter jurisdiction; venue; choice of law; pleading.

### **LAW 817 CIVIL PROCEDURE II (3)**

Joinder of claims and parties; discovery; summary judgment; right to jury trial; trials and posttrial motions; res judicata and collateral estoppel.

### **LAW 820 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I (3)**

Judicial interpretation of the Constitution; the federal system, powers of the national government; limitations on the exercise of state powers.

### **LAW 879 COMMERCIAL LAW I (Sales) (3)**

A study of problems involved in the sale of goods as governed by the Uniform Commercial Code. Attention is given to statutory methodology.

## Second and Third-Year Subjects

### **LAW 809 FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW (2)**

This course will cover federal white collar criminal issues, including RICO, mail and

wire fraud, political corruption, bank secrecy laws, and false statement laws.

**LAW 811 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I**

(3)

Covers search and seizure, the privilege against self-incrimination, confessions and identification procedures—in general, the constitutional cases arising out of the conflict between police practices and the Bill of Rights.

**LAW 813 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE II**

(2)

Covers the grand jury, pre-trial motions, discovery, trial, pleas, sentencing, appeals, double jeopardy and habeas corpus. Criminal Procedure II will cover both constitutional cases and the rules of criminal procedure.

**LAW 814 CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCESS**

(3)

This course will cover in depth the criminal trial process from the initial court appearance, including: grand jury proceedings, pretrial motions, discovery, trial, pleas, sentencing, appeals, double jeopardy and habeas corpus. Students who have taken Law 813 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE II may not take this course.

**LAW 818 REMEDIES**

(3)

Nature of damages; nature of specific relief; personal interests; contractual interests; property interests; specific relief and the government.

**LAW 819 THE FEDERAL COURTS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM**

(3)

The nature of the federal judicial function and its development, distribution of power among federal and state courts. Supreme Court review of state court decisions, the law applied in federal district courts, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, federal habeas corpus, removal jurisdiction and procedure.

**LAW 821 LITIGATION SKILLS**

(4)

The skills of litigation, including trial advocacy, interviewing and counseling, negotiation and pleading. Lecture one hour; laboratory five hours per week. Prereq: LAW 890.

**LAW 822 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II**

(3)

Protection of individuals and organizations by the Bill of Rights, the fourteenth amendment, and other provisions of the Constitution.

**LAW 823 FIRST AMENDMENT LAW**

(3)

Survey of the doctrines of freedom of speech, press, association, and religion under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

**LAW 835 PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.**

(2-3)

An examination of the varying roles played by lawyers in society and the conflicting pressures created by each role. Special attention is paid to the Code of Professional Responsibility as a guide and control in the lawyer-client relationship. Also considered at length is the role of law in society and the place of the legal profession in society. Guest speakers are used to bringing into focus the viewpoint of varying types of practicing lawyers concerning the pervasive problems of the legal profession.

**LAW 837 PHILOSOPHY OF LAW**

(3)

Concept of law; relations between law and morals; nature of legal reasoning; analysis of legal concepts; justification of punishment.



**LAW 839 WOMEN & THE LAW****(3)**

This course will cover constitutional aspects of sex discrimination and employment discrimination. A criminal law unit covering women as victims and as offenders is included.

**LAW 840 LANDLORD & TENANT****(2)**

A study of the nature and creation of leasehold estates; landlord's rights and remedies; tenants' rights and remedies; use of the lease as a financing device; treatment of leases in bankruptcy proceedings; public rental housing.

**LAW 851 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS****(4)**

Legal introduction to business organization; emphasis on nature and structure under modern American business corporation law. Areas: partnership planning (formation, property rights, dissolution and liquidation rights); steps for corporate organizing (including legal consequences of defective incorporation); nature of corporate entity concept; corporate control and management (including problems of close corporation); fiduciary duties of directors and controlling shareholders under state law; nature and characteristics of shareholders' derivative suit.

**LAW 853 FEDERAL CORPORATION LAW****(2-3)**

Treats body of substantive federal corporation law generated by the federal securities acts, its impact on the directors and controlling shareholders in the management of corporate affairs, proxy control (under Section 14, 1934 Securities Exchange Act), federal regulation of insider trading; tender offers; and effect of newly developed federal laws on state directors' and officers' indemnification statutes.

**LAW 855 CORPORATION FINANCE LAW****(3)**

A study of selected problems in advanced corporation law, including: corporate promotion and capitalization (with special emphasis on senior securities and their characteristics); corporate distributions (dividends); recapitalizations (elimination of accrued dividends); public regulation of security issues (Securities Act of 1933 and state Blue Sky laws).

**LAW 856 BUSINESS PLANNING****(3)**

Involves the planning of business transactions and combines the applicable corporate, tax, and securities considerations of such transactions in a single course. Emphasis will be on some of the more important types of corporate transactions, such as the organization of a private corporation and a public corporation, conflicts between stockholders of a close corporation, and corporate combinations. Course is limited to third-year students who have had a background in corporations and income tax. Knowledge of securities regulation and corporate tax is desired.

**LAW 860 TAXATION I****(3-4)**

Problems in federal and state income taxation.

**LAW 861 TAXATION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES I****(4)**

Federal income taxation of transactions between partners and their partnership and shareholders and their corporation; organization of partnerships and corporations; taxation of distributions of operating profits, liquidations, and sales of interests. Prereq: LAW 860.

**LAW 862 PARTNERSHIP TAXATION (2)**

This course will cover federal income taxation of partnerships, focusing on the organization of partnerships, the allocation of partnership income among partners; current and liquidating distributions by partnerships to partners and the sale of interests in partnerships. Special attention will be given to real estate, tax shelters, and limited partnerships.

**LAW 863 TAXATION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES II (3)**

Advanced problems of federal income taxation of corporations and partnerships; mergers and acquisitions; reorganizations; recapitalizations; affiliated corporations; consolidated returns. Prereq: Law 860; Law 861.

**LAW 865 ESTATE AND GIFT TAXATION (3)**

Tax considerations in the donative transfers of property, including inter vivos transfers and wills; income, estate, and gift tax consequences of the various methods of disposition and administration of estates.

**LAW 867 TAX PRACTICE & PROCEDURE (3)**

An advanced tax elective dealing with administrative practice before the IRS; court procedures governing judicial resolution of tax controversies; civil and criminal tax penalties; and the ethical standards governing tax practice.

**LAW 868 CORPORATE TAXATION (3)**

Advanced income tax problems associated with corporate distributions; liquidation and reorganization; trusts and estates.

**LAW 869 FEDERAL TAXATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (3)**

This course will cover federal income taxation of mining and oil and gas extraction. Among the areas considered are entitlement to and computation of the depletion allowance, the treatment of exploration and development expenses, sales and leases of mineral interests and oil and gas in the ground, and the organization of business enterprises to extract minerals, oil and gas.

**LAW 870 MINERAL LAW (2-3)**

An examination of legal problems connected with coal, oil and gas. Course will cover: ownership and conveyances of mineral interests, the laws affecting mine development and operations, coal mine employment, sale and marketing of extracted minerals, and legal issues affecting the use of minerals.

**LAW 871 COAL MINING LAW (3)**

A broad overview of the administrative legal system implementing the federal and state surface mining act, the constitutional basis for regulation, and the procedural and substantive requirements imposed upon the regulatory agencies, the industry and the general public. Differences in state and federal approaches and requirements will be examined. Specific types of mining will be surveyed to highlight specific assorted legal problems. Operators' and citizens' rights will also be examined together with the administrative procedures and mechanisms for securing them. Particular attention will be paid to PL 95-87 (The Federal Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1977), including its associated administrative regulations and their respective state equivalents.



**LAW 872 LAND USE PLANNING****(2-3)**

A comprehensive survey of the basic legal devices to control the use of land, theories of land use planning, nuisance, private agreements, zoning and zoning procedure, the role of the federal government in land planning, exercise of eminent domain, and selected Kentucky problems, such as rural zoning and proposed New Towns for Appalachia.

**LAW 873 LAND TRANSFER LAW****(3)**

A basic study of the body of land development law, including: land transfers; land sales contracts; deed covenants; recording acts; title insurance; contemporary landlord and tenant law; and public utility, subdivision and zoning regulations. The indicated problem areas are treated together to illuminate the lawyer's role in the land development process.

**LAW 874 BANKING LAW****(2)**

History of banking; overview of agencies which regulate bank activities; formation and regulation of bank holding companies; bank mergers and acquisitions, branch banking; anti-trust considerations; trust operations conducted by banks; impact of securities legislation on bank loans and bank financing; the FDIC and its impact on a failing bank.

**LAW 875 SECURITIES REGULATION****(3)**

The law governing the issuance, distribution and trading of securities under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934: the obligation to register securities; public offerings by issuers; secondary distributions; and registration requirements growing out of mergers; definition of a "security" and the exemptions from registration requirements; insider trading prohibitions; antifraud provisions in tender offers, self tenders, proxy solicitations and the purchase and sale of securities.

**LAW 876 TRUSTS AND ESTATES****(4)**

Examination of: rules governing intestate distribution of property; formal requirements governing execution, alteration and revocation of wills; requisite elements of express trust and requirements for their creation, special rules relating to charitable trusts and spendthrift trusts; rules concerning construction of wills and trusts and general rules governing administration of decedents' estates and trusts.

**LAW 877 FUTURE INTERESTS****(2)**

An advanced elective course for third-year law students treating in depth future interests of ownership in property, including: the kinds of future interests, rules as to class gifts, the rule against perpetuities, and powers of appointment with emphasis on the lawyer's use of future interests in estate planning and the pitfalls relating thereto.

**LAW 880 COMMERCIAL LAW II****(4)**

A study of problems involved in secured transactions and the exchange of commercial paper as governed by the Uniform Commercial Code.

**LAW 883 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCY****(2)**

A study of the issues relative to business bankruptcies, including defining the estate; claims against the estate; trustee's power to enhance the estate; preservation of the estate; priorities; and reorganization under Chapter Eleven.

**LAW 885 COMMERCIAL DEBTOR-CREDITOR RELATIONS (2-3)**

Minimizing risk of loss through bankruptcy by business creditors and debtors; Uniform Commercial Code versus the federal Bankruptcy Act; non-bankruptcy creditors' and debtors' remedies in commercial context, including assignments and arrangements under state law; commercial bankruptcy; rehabilitation under Bankruptcy Act.

**LAW 887 INSURANCE (2-3)**

Nature of contract, insurable interest, making the contract, concealment, representations, warranties, implied conditions of forfeiture, waiver and estoppel, rights under the contract, and construction of the policy.

**LAW 890 EVIDENCE (4)**

Rules of admissibility, real, circumstantial, testimonial and documentary evidence, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, procedure of admissibility, law and fact, judge and jury, burden of proof and presumption, judicial notice, and best evidence rule.

**LAW 898 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (3)**

An elective course for study of the role of the legal system in regulating the series of interrelated subsystems that make up the physical environment, including: water and air pollution, solid waste disposal, and strip mining. The legal problems and principles treated emphasize: the constitutional limitations on the public's power to implement planning proposals; the relationship between federal, state and local governments; the structure of agencies designed to regulate the quality of the environment; the standards for the exercise of administrative discretion; the openness of administrative hearing procedures; and the scope of judicial review of administrative decisions.

**LAW 905 CONFLICT OF LAWS (3)**

A study of the resolution of conflicting laws, including penal laws, procedure, judgments, domicile, capacity, form, particular subjects, litigation, family law, inheritance, foreign administrators.

**LAW 910 LABOR LAW (3)**

History, organization, and structure of American labor unions; obligations and prerogatives of employers; questions of representation; privileges and obligations of unions; collective bargaining and dispute settlement.

**LAW 912 EMPLOYMENT LAW (3)**

Survey of important legal doctrines, statutes and rules regulating those rights and responsibilities of employers and workers not controlled by collectively bargained agreements. The structures for administering the more important areas of such regulation are also studied. Course coverage includes: the law of individual employment contracts, special employment relations such as civil service, the employer's right to various forms of work products, the employer's responsibility for job health and safety, protection of the worker's property, worker responsibility for wrong-doing, wage-hour laws, vacation benefits, bonuses, retirement benefits, health insurance benefits, and unemployment compensation.

**LAW 914 TORTS II (2-3)**

Torts II provides an in-depth study of important areas of tort law merely surveyed



in the basic course. The course provides a contemporary view of the torts process, particularly the areas of defamation, privacy, products liability and no-fault insurance. In addition, the course covers tort immunities, nonjustifiable litigation, misrepresentation, and recent developments in tort theory and practice.

#### **LAW 915 FAMILY LAW**

(2-3)

Contracts to marry; the marriage status, annulment, divorce and separation; parent and child; infants and incompetent persons.

#### **LAW 920 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

(3)

Establishment of administrative tribunals, limits on discretion. Notice and hearing, orders, methods of judicial relief, scope of judicial review.

#### **LAW 924 ADVANCED LEGAL WRITING**

(2-3)

Instruction and practice in complex legal writing under faculty supervision. This course or a substitute approved by the Dean is required for graduation for students entering Fall 1981 or thereafter.

#### **LAW 925 INTERNATIONAL LAW**

(3)

Introduction to the legal process by which interests are adjusted and decisions reached on the international scene. Treaties, the law of international organizations, the "common law" of nations and national laws with significant international ramifications are examined to determine their effect on international cooperation and coercion.

#### **LAW 930 ANTITRUST LAW**

(2-3)

The body of law structuring economic organizations and activities in a free enterprise national system. Major matters considered in the course are government creation and regulation of the legal monopolies, controls over collaborative conduct of competing economic entities, and legal controls over the vertical distributive relationship of suppliers, dealers and customers.

#### **LAW 935 UNFAIR TRADE**

(2-3)

Analysis of the various common law unfair competition areas; examination of statutory relief in areas of trademarks, copyright, and misleading advertising; survey and analysis of various portions of Federal Trade Commission Acts and Robinson-Patman Act.

#### **LAW 950 SEMINAR**

(1-3)

Seminar in selected legal problems. Normally, each seminar is centered upon a particular field of legal learning. May be repeated for a total of ten credits.

Civil Liberties

Civil Rights

Comparative Labor Law

Constitutional Litigation

Construction Law

Consumer Credit

Consumer Protection

Copyright and Patent Law

Corrections

Employment Relations

Environmental Problems  
 Estate Planning  
 Fair Trial and the Media  
 Federal Criminal Law  
 Fiduciary Administration  
 Freedom and Choice  
 Gender Discrimination  
 Housing Law  
 International Business Transactions  
 Jurisprudence  
 Juvenile Problems  
 Labor Relations and the Individual  
 Law and Aging  
 Law and the Media  
 Law and Psychiatry  
 Law and Psychological Sciences  
 Legal Accounting  
 Legal Medicine  
 Negotiation and Arbitration  
 Office Practice  
 Pre-Trial Procedure  
 Supreme Court  
 Tax Policy  
 Water Law

#### **LAW 960 TRIAL COMPETITION**

**(1 credit hour P/F only)**

This course provides an opportunity for students to participate in the American Trial Lawyers Association trial competition and receive credit for successful completion of the experience.

**LAW 961 MOOT COURT (1-3)**

**LAW 962 KENTUCKY LAW JOURNAL (1-3)**

**LAW 963 MINERAL LAW JOURNAL (1-3)**

**LAW 964 LAW CLERKSHIP (1-3)**

**LAW 965 LEGAL INTERNSHIP (1-3)**

**LAW 967 PRISON INTERNSHIP (3)**

**LAW 968 RESEARCH PROBLEMS (1-3)**

**LAW 969 SENIOR RESEARCH PROBLEMS (1-3)**

## **Clinical Experiences**

The College of Law offers three clinical experiences in which students can obtain experience in applied research, fact gathering, interviewing, counsel-



ing, negotiation and trial advocacy. All afford academic credit and are limited to third year students.

The most popular placement involves serving as a law clerk to a local trial court judge. Experienced in working with students, the participating judges, who are regarded as among the best in the state, see that students are exposed to every aspect of motion and litigation practice.

Students interested in criminal law may elect to serve in the Fayette County Commonwealth Attorney's Office or the Office of the Public Defender and receive responsibility for the actual trial of a case. Under a Rule of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, a limited license exists for the experience, as long as the work is closely supervised by an attorney.

A unique program at the Federal Correctional Institute-Lexington, funded by a grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, permits students to counsel inmates in civil and criminal matters. It is conducted by an adjunct instructor experienced in the legal problems of incarcerated people. Enrollment is limited in the course to insure that each student has adequate training and broad case involvement.

## **RESEARCH PROJECTS**

Third-year students are authorized to earn up to three hours of academic credit each semester in programs of independent research and study. To qualify for participation in the program, a student must obtain the sponsorship of a faculty member who agrees to recommend the student's project and oversee his work. The Dean must approve each project; approval should be sought well in advance of registration for the course. The program is designed to permit and encourage students to undertake individual work of legal and social significance that goes beyond the opportunities for research otherwise available.

## CO-CURRICULAR PROGRAM

### Kentucky Law Journal

The *Kentucky Law Journal* is the tenth oldest of the law reviews published by the nation's law schools. Publication has been continuous since 1912. Four issues are published annually by the College of Law. The *Journal* is edited entirely by a student editorial board, with guidance from a faculty advisor. Each issue contains articles and book reviews written by prominent scholars in legal and related fields and Notes and Comments written by *Journal* members. In addition to the value of the information supplied its readers, the *Journal* provides an excellent educational experience for its student members, who are selected through a competitive candidacy program. They acquire skills in legal research, analysis, and writing that supplement the training of the law school curriculum. More importantly, as authors of Notes and Comments they have an opportunity to communicate to a large and influential audience their criticisms of law and society, their solutions for modern problems, and their concept of justice.

### Journal of Mineral Law and Policy

The *Journal of Mineral Law and Policy* is a multidisciplinary journal published biannually by the College of Law in conjunction with its Mineral Law Center. The *Journal* is managed by a student staff and focuses on articles about mineral law or the mineral industry, particularly on those legal and policy issues relating to the production of coal, oil and gas, and hard minerals. The *Journal* also provides a forum for addressing the related questions of protecting the environment, assuring occupational health and safety, creating new technology, encouraging research and development, and generating sound tax, labor, and economic policy.

The content of the *Journal* is controlled by a panel of attorney and other mineral experts who possess specialized knowledge in the area of mineral law. Law students who are members of the *Journal* staff are given the opportunity to work with mineral lawyers of national stature in addition to acquiring their own expertise through legal research, writing, and publishing in the *Journal*.



## **Moot Court**

The Legal Writing Program, designed to afford training in the use of the law library, the analysis and solution of legal problems, the drafting of memoranda and briefs, and the presentation of oral arguments, is required of all first-year students. The Moot Court Board conducts an extensive upper-class program, which is elective for second-year students. The Moot Court Board and National Moot Court Team are selected through intra-school competition in this program. The National Moot Court Team participates in inter-school competition in the third year. In 1989 the National Team won the second place trophy (from over 100 teams) in New York City.

## **International Law Society**

Society members meet with interested faculty members to discuss current topics of international concern. Panel discussions, films, and distinguished speakers are sponsored in conjunction with the Patterson School of Diplomacy to promote awareness of international legal developments. The Society also participates in the selection of members of the team representing the University of Kentucky at the annual Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

# **STUDENT ACTIVITIES**

## **Student Bar Association**

Through its committees and activities, the Student Bar Association is the voice of the law student in the formation of law school policy and the student governing organization for law students. SBA members sit on most faculty committees and are involved significantly in the operation of the College of Law. The SBA is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

All students are members of the Student Bar Association. The SBA each year assists with student orientation, housing, recreation, and placement. Its weekly forum brings to the College of Law attorneys and other persons to speak on current topics relating to law students' professional education.

## **Legal Fraternities**

Three of the leading national legal fraternities, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, and Delta Theta Phi, have chapters at the College of Law. Their purpose is to maintain and elevate the professional and ethical standards of the legal profession and to provide worthwhile social organizations that foster enduring friendships and helpful associations within the profession. Any student is free to join the fraternity of his or her choice after the first semester of law study.

## **Order of the Coif**

The Order of the Coif is a national honor society to which approximately 10 percent of the highest ranking students in each graduating class are elected on the basis of their academic records.

## **Women's Law Caucus**

The Women's Law Caucus was formed in response to the needs of the increasing number of women entering the legal profession. It is an informal association which strives to foster an understanding of the legal rights of women and improve the position of women in the legal profession.



## **BLSA – Black Law Student Association**

The University of Kentucky Chapter of BLSA was established to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of black law students; to foster and encourage professional confidence; to focus upon the relationship of the black attorney to the American legal structure; to instill in the black attorney and the black law student a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the black community; and to influence law schools, legal fraternities, and associations to use their expertise and prestige to bring about change within the legal system in order to make it responsive to the needs of the black community.

## **Christian Legal Society**

The Christian Legal Society is an independent, non-denominational association of Christian law students. The CLS was organized to provide a forum for discussion of the difficulties facing Christians who are entering the legal community, as well as to promote fellowship and interaction among the Christians enrolled at Law School. The meetings of the CLS are usually informal, with discussion focused upon the practical and moral problems encountered by the Christian attorney or judge.

# FACULTY

**David P. Roselle**, B.S., Ph.D., President of the University.

**Rutheford B Campbell**, Dean and Professor of Law, B.A. Centre College, 1966, J.D. University of Kentucky, 1969, L.L.M. Harvard University, 1971.

**Drusilla Vansant Bakert**, Associate Dean. B.A. 1974, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; J.D. 1977, Harvard University.

**Todd B. Eberle**, Associate Dean and Director of Continuing Legal Education. B.A. 1968, Illinois Wesleyan University; J.D. 1972, Vanderbilt University.

**David C. Short**, Director of the Mineral Law Center and Professor of Law. A.B. 1964, J.D. 1966, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1975. Vrije University, Brussels, Belgium.

**Frederick William Whiteside, Jr.**, Professor of Law (Emeritus 1978). B.A. 1933, University of Arkansas; LL.B. 1936, Cornell University; graduate work 1956-57, Yale Law School.

**Paul Oberst**, Professor of Law (Emeritus 1982). A.B. 1936 Evansville College; J.D. 1939, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1941, University of Michigan.

**Willburt Dunn Ham**, Professor of Law (Emeritus 1986). B.S. 1937, J.D. 1940, University of Illinois; LL.M. 1941, Harvard University.

**John R. Batt**, Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B. 1959, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary; LL.M. 1960, Yale University.

**Alvin Lee Goldman**, Professor of Law, A.B. 1959, Columbia University; LL.B. 1962, New York University.

**Robert Gene Lawson**, Professor of Law. B.S. 1960, Berea College; J.D. 1963, University of Kentucky.

**Thomas P. Lewis**, Professor of Law. LL.B. 1954; B.A. 1959, University of Kentucky; S.J.D. 1964, Harvard University.

**Paul Allen Willis**, Professor of Law and Director of University Libraries. A.B. 1963, University of Kentucky; M.L.S. 1966; University of Maryland; J.D. 1969, University of Kentucky.



- Richard C. Ausness**, Professor of Law. B.A. 1966, J.D. 1968, University of Florida; LL.M. 1973, Yale University.
- Harold R. Weinberg**, Professor of Law. A.B. 1966, Western Reserve University; J.D. 1969, Case Western Reserve University; LL.M. 1975, University of Illinois.
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